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the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to east his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-WIL-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."-WILL- here that the Herald was inclined to sup-IAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O., port Mr. Bryan until the publication of his Sept. 4, 1900.

Four years ago "payable in gold" was written into contracts; now the phrase is "void if Bryan is elected."

What Mr. Bryan is really opposed to is a government with power to enforce its au- eral States: thority anywhere, not imperialism, but enforcement of law.

If, prior to the Hearst meeting, any sensible people were laboring under the delusion that the Hearst newspapers give news based upon facts, they believe so no longer.

No other class of people are getting out of debt faster than the farmers of Indiana. At the rate of 42,604 mortgages satisfied in 1899, covering \$32,819,483, they will soon be

The number of real estate mortgages filed in Indiana during the third year of the Cleveland administration exceeded number filed during the third year of the McKinley administration by 28,869.

The number of real estate mortgages in this State satisfied in 1895, the third year of the Cleveland administration, was 34,168 against 42,604 satisfied during 1899, the third year of the McKinley administration.

Official statistics show 5,016 mortgages covering \$8,552,116 filed in Indiana in 1899, the third year of the McKinley administration, against 42,321 covering \$24,330,383 in 1895, the third year of the Cleveland administration.

The net addition to real estate mortgages in this State during 1899, the third year of the McKinley administration, was \$8,552,116 as against a net addition of \$24,330,383 in 1895, the third year of the Cleveland administration.

It is not the State of Indiana alone that times, but the people of the State as well. Witness the great reduction in real estate mortgage debts during 1899 over any pre-

The extraordinary reduction in the num count of real estate mortgages in this State during the first three years of the present administration indicates that the year 1900 will be a record-breaker in

Mr. Bryan neglected to tell who, if not the bullion owner, would get the benefit of cents' worth of silver into a yet he fights monopolies, that which his chairman and friend Croker and other friends are not inter-

"If there is any disaffection among Indana Republicans this year it is not among the farmers," said a speaker who has been addressing country meetings. Of course it is not. The farmers of Indiana are prospering, and men who are prospering do not become dissatisfied

"In this campaign the paramount issue s patriotism," says Senator Beveridge. men are getting out from the party whose leaders belittle the governthe Nation and its institutions, and are climbing on the band-wagon of the party which stands for national rogress in every direction-even beyond the Pacific-shows that patriotism will

Governor Mount will speak this evening in Tomlinson Hall. It is understood that as will devote a considerable portion of als address to State affairs. In campaigns the administration of State affairs is no given the attention it should have. There is not much opportunity for eloquence in an address devoted to the administration of the institutions of a State, but the sub-

ne of first importance. parade of Wednesday night the ays: "The voters turned out by and surprised even those managing the affair by their

have been painful. Also, if the managers | to prove that they indicate the reverse and | ent time eighty-six new savings banks a "national" affair the parade was hardly a dazzling success.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

The truth about it is that Mr. Hearst's much advertised meeting of Democratic Clubs as a great national event has been a complete failure. As a meeting of delegates of the Democratic Clubs it would have been a mild success; but the affair was heralded for weeks as a national event of the notification in August to be forgotten. On the day of the parade the national character of the event and the un mittee for two months should have brought hither from the radius of one hundred miles at least 10,000 marching men, instead of a thousand or less. Except when Mr. Bryan spoke the attendance was insignificant for a national meeting of delegates, whose members were to bring inspiration. For Mr. Bryan, Tomlinson Hall was Persons sending the Journal through the mails crowded, but on such an occasion, so much in the United States should put on an eight-page advertised, he should have had at leas 20,000 hearers and 10,000 from out of town He filled half the Statehouse yard in 1896. Mr. Cockran would draw a hall full here upon any subject upon which he might be announced to speak, but a hall full no audience for Indianapolis alone. The Republicans had as many people to hear Senator Dolliver on Saturday night as had Mr. Bryan or Mr. Cockran.

In conclusion it can be said without fear of intelligent contradiction that the Hearst meeting, as a national affair, was a most dismal failure; that as a State demonstration it was an equal failure, while the parade, with the outside and the local Democracy, was a local success which the Republicans of this county can eclipse with a week's notice. If Bryan and "If there is anyone who believes known of the Hearst meetings in Tom- | third year of the McKinley administration.

A CONSERVATIVE FORECAST.

Less than five weeks away from the election, there is naturally an interest on the part of the people to know something of what the present conditions imply. Most estimates are liable to be colored by the wishes of those making them; therefore the Journal presents the detailed estimate of the New York Herald. It may be said letter of acceptance showed that he was yet an ardent silverite. In presenting its estimate the Herald says that its correspondents have investigated the conditions "in all the States that have been considered doubtful.", The following is the Herald's estimate of the electoral vote of the sev

ı	Prob	Probable			Vote	
ı	Vote i	n 1900.	Doubt-			
ı	McK.	Bry.	ful.	McK.		
1	Alabama	11	**	**	11	
ı	Arkansas	8	**	**	. 8	
ı	California 9		**	8	1	
ı	Colorado	4	**	1. 46.7	4	
ı	Connecticut 6	**	**	6		
ı	Delaware 3	**	**	3		
ı	Florida	4		**	1	
ı	Georgia	13	**	••	13	
ı	Idaho	**	3		. 8	
ı	Illinois 24	**		24		
٠	Indiana		15	15	• •	
ı	Iowa 13	200		13		
8	Kansas 10	2.5	**	55	10	
H	Kentucky	13	**	12	1	
8	Louisiana	8	***	8		
5	Maine 6	200		6		
8	Maryland	8		8		
ē	Massachusetts, 15	**		15		
ı	Michigan 14	**		14		
٤	Minnesota 9	**		9		
ŧ	Mississippi	9	**		17	
8	Missouri	17	**	100	17	
ı	Montana	**	- 6	**	8 8	
ı	Nebraska	8	**		9	
ı	Nevada	3	11 (19)			
8	N. Hampshire 4	**	**	4	**	
8	New Jersey 10	***		10	**	
ı	New York 36	ii		36	ii	
8	North Carolina	11				
ı	N. Dakota 3	**	**	3	1.55	
B	Ohio 23	19 19	**	23	**	
۰	Oregon 4	**	**	4		
B	Pennsylvania 32 Rhode Island 4	**		32		
ĸ	South Carolina	9	**			
ŧ	South Dakota 4	137	**		12	
g	Tennessee	12			199	
ı	Texas	15	**	**	15	
B	Utah	3			3	
ø	Vermont 4		**	.,		
J	Virginia	12	**		12	
ı	Washington 4			1000	- 12	
١	W. Virginia 6	TIP OF L		6		
ı	Wisconsin 12	1000		12		
ı	Wyoming 3	a fallen			- 1	
J		120		-	-	

Totals258 168 21 271 The Herald, in putting forth the forego-

ng estimate, says: ently solid Republican column literally to in the House, it was defeated by the solid | Hearst escaped a frost, but he did not add Illinois, West Virginia and Delaware to his list, he would have only 222 electoral votes, or five less than a majority of the Electoral College. This indicates that to be elected Bryan must carry New York.

The Baltimore Herald takes exceptions

to the foregoing estimate so far as Maryland is concerned. An independent paper, the Baltimore Herald declares that no wellinformed man in either party expects to see Maryland vote for Bryan. With that exception, the Herald regards the estimate as conservative. The New York paper puts Indiana in the list of doubtful States. In Indiana the best-informed Republicans believe that its electoral vote will be given to McKinley. The drift of sentiment is clearly believed to be McKinleyward. Some Republican's have put Kentucky in the doubtful list. If there could be a fair count the Republicans would have a fair chance to carry the State, but the second Goebel law is designed to do the work of the first with a little circumlocution. Mr. Manley, of the Republican national committee, has put Missouri in the doubtful list, but Missouri will give its vote for Bryan unless we are yet in the age of miracles. So, taken all in all, the estimate of the New York Herald may be regarded

as conservative. MORTGAGE DEBT IN INDIANA.

Under the caption "McKinley Prosperity" the Sentinel publishes a statement by counties of the number of mortgages made and the number satisfied in this State in each of the years, 1897, 1898 and 1899. The statement is derived from reports of the county recorders to the Bureau of Statistics. shows that in 1897 the number of mortgages recorded was 62,389, and the amount \$39,053. 725; number satisfied, 32,488, and the amount \$22,244,364. In 1898 there were recorded 72,257 mortgages for \$48,133,420, and satisfied 43,649 for \$29,838,524. In 1899 there were recorded 47,620 mortgages for \$41,371,569, and satisfied 42,604 for \$32,809,453. Deducting the number and amount of mortgages satisfied in each year from the number and amount of new mortgages the statement shows a net result for 1897 of 29,901 mortgages, covering \$16,809,-361: for 1898 of 28,608 mortgages, covering \$18,294,856, and for 1899 of 5,016 mortgages. covering \$8,552,116. These figures make a in that State fifty-one new savings banks. remarkable showing in favor of McKinley

braces mortgages given in city real estate transactions as well as farm mortgages, many of them representing deferred payments. Of the farm mortgages a large number are for additional purchases of land or for farm improvements, which indicate prosperity rather than the reverse But, leaving these considerations aside the conspicuous feature of the statement is that the number of mortgages filed for record dropped from 29,901 in 1897 and 28,608 in 1898 to 5,016 in 1899, while the aggregate amount covered dropped from \$16,809,361 in 1897 and \$18,294,896 in 1898 to \$8,552,116 in 1898 The number of mortgages satisfied in 1809 the third year of the McKinley administration, was 10,116 more than in 1897, the first year, and the aggregate amount of the satisfied mortgages was \$10,575,089 more The figures show beyond a shadow of doubt that the third year of the McKinley administration witnessed the greatest reduction in the mortgage indebtedness of the State and by far the fewest number of

The significance of the foregoing figures is emphasized by comparing them with a similar statement for 1895 and 1896, the last two years of a Democratic administration. In 1895 there were filed 76,489 mortgages covering \$47,225,824, and satisfied \$4,168, covering \$22,895,441, leaving the net number filed 42,321, covering \$24,330,383. In 1896 there were filed 72,652 mortgages, covering \$46,-176,224, and satisfied 31,210, covering \$20,068, 990, leaving the net number filed 41,442, covering \$26,107,234. Comparison of these figures with those of 1899 will show there were about eight times as many mortgages filed in each of the last two years of the Cleveland administration as there were in the And the last year of the McKinley admingreatest number satisfied, and the total mortgage debt of the State reduced to the lowest figure during the last twenty-five years. Under McKinley prosperity the farmers of Indiana are prospering and getting out of debt as never before, and any person who tries to make them believe differently will be laughed at.

new mortgages of any year on record.

MR. ZENOR IS WRONG.

A correspondent writes the Journal from Campbellsburg, Washington county, that, in a speech delivered there, Representative Zenor said that the reason the Democrats in the House did not vote for the amendment proposed to the Constitution to reach trusts was that it would take from the States all authority to legislate against such monopolies. He asks: "How is this?" The answer is that Mr. Zenor is mistaken, and, that others may see that he is so, the House proposition is given, word for word, as follows:

regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of corporations or otherwise. The in 1896. several States may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

It will be seen from the foregoing that to the States are reserved the same rights that they have in all other matters where both Congress and Legislature may legislate regarding the same subject. It will also be seen that Mr. Zenor is deceiving all audiences in the Second district to which he makes the statement alluded to.

During Mr. Cleveland's second term Mr. Olney, as attorney general, declared that prosecutions against monopolies under the Sherman law could not be successfully prosecuted, and he went on to say that all such matters were under the control of States. A year ago, when Mr. Bryan was told, in the anti-trust conference, that what he proposed as federal legislation would be declared unconstitutional, he said that he was doubtful about it himself, and that if such legislation should be declared unconstitutional he favored a constitutional amendment. The Republicans in the House, to save time, proposed to amend the Constitution at the outset, but, as a two-thirds Bryan, to win, must knock the appar- vote is required to pass such a proposition is fair to assume that all the Democratic | not loud. demagogues care about so-called trusts to raise some sort of an issue. As both parties declare against trusts there can b no issue unless it is raised against Democratic representatives for defeating the anti-trust proposition to make it possible to prosecute such monopolies under acts of Congress.

Hon. James Campbell, of Illinois, twelve years a member of the Legislature and four years a member of Congress as a Democrat, and now home on a furlough from the Philippines, where he has been serving as lieutenant colonel of a volunteer regiment, has declared for McKinley. He

The insurrection in the Philippines is kept alive by Democratic agitation. Agui- run." naldo and a small band of wandering natives are keeping up the struggle in hopes of Bryan's election, and if it were not for the encouragement given them by Bryan in this country they would have

collapsed long ago. Colonel Campbell resigned a seat in Congress to raise a regiment which saw service in Cuba. Four years ago he was an ardent supporter of Bryan. Fighting for the flag seems to have cured him

Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, has pitched into Mr. Bryan and the Populist attorney general of Nebraska for bringing a suit against the shareholders of a large starch factory on the ground that it operated by a company not recognized by the laws of Nebraska. He tells Mr. Bryan that the factory is controlled by the home shareholders as it always has been, and that Mr. Bryan, to use the word of Mr. Morton, "lies" when he declares otherwise. "Disaster is desired by Bryan and Smith." says Mr. Morton; "they are evolutions from calamity." And now, when "God and nature have made normal calamity impossible these leaders propose artificial calamity by legal process. They are the two dynamos to generate discontent, to paralyze prosperity and to shatter thrift."

A statement just issued by the state auditor of Iowa shows that during the years from 1893 to 1897 there were organized whose capital stock aggregated \$1,550,000.

that the farmers of Indiana are running have been organized, whose capital stock into debt instead of getting out. There is | aggregates \$1,748,700, and only twelve have more savings banks have been organized and the foregoing figures prove it. It during McKinley's administration than were during Cleveland's, and the suspensions have been fewer by eleven. Yet Mr. Cleveland was an advance agent of prosperity compared with Bryan.

The Philadelphia Times, which has been more or less Democratic for some years, came out plainly for Bryan this week, whereupon the Record, the other Democratic paper of the city, welcomes it "a straightout advocate of Bryan and Democracy, while fully recognizing the difficulty of reconciling Bryan and Democracy." The Record then goes on to say that "In a more doubtful State than Pennsylvania the Times's change of base might be of importance." This can hardly be regarded as a warm welcome into the

In his opening address at the American Bankers' Association, President Hill said: Our flag has been carried into distant parts of the world; how long it will fly in those parts or just what it will represent no one now can say, but this may be safely said: that we have broken our commercial shell and the trade of our country will never be pushed back within the confines of the United States.

If Mr. Bryan had been elected four years ago, and the country put on a silver basis, we would not have broken our com-

Personally, Grover Cleveland was regarded as a safe man, but owing to the principles he represented and the party that was behind him his election in 1892 precipitated one of the worst panics the country has ever known. Mr. Bryan is an unsafe man and represents far worse principles than Mr. Cleveland did, and has a much worse party, or several of them, behind him. Can anybody doubt that his election would cause a panic?

istration is yet to be heard from. There is | with the running of the Bryan national not a particle of doubt that it will show the | committee, has made an estimate of the fewest number of mortgages filed, the electoral vote in which he gives Mr. Mc-Kinley 94 of the 447 votes. Mr. Johnson is as visionary as he was when he visited the Indiana Democratic managers and asked for a contribution for the national

> Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the civil war, and a prominent Gold Democrat in 1896, will deliver an address soon in support of McKinley and Roosevelt. He is one of the Old Guard kind that never surren-

When Mr. Bryan tries to create the impression, as he has done repeatedly in his speeches, that Abraham Lincoln was greenback inflationist, he insults the memory of a man whose name he has no right to take on his lips.

Mr. Bryan has denied that he was paid for insisting on the insertion of 16 to 1 in the Kansas City platform, but he never Congress shall have the power to define, denied that he was in the pay of the silver mine syndicate prior to his nomination

> Nobody expects the Sentinel to get within gunshot of the truth about a Democratic demonstration, but to say there were 8,000 men in the parade Wednesday night is piling it on a little too thick.

> A cotton mill company in Louisiana has decided to postpone the construction of a large factory until after the election. Its contracts have been made "void if Bryan is elected."

Adlai E. Stevenson says he feels confident of Democratic victory in Illinois and Chairman Jones declares Indiana safe for Bryan. But the polls are not closed yet.

Among the delegates to the Democratic club convention wearing white or black silk hats how many were there who could tell what imperialism is?

There is no reason to believe that the much heralded convention of Democratic clubs in this city changed or affected a

pleces. Even should be carry all the Democratic vote. Such being the case, it escape much "cussing" which was deep if any As Mr. Bryan's carriage passed up

Washington street, yesterday afternoon, it was followed closely by a wagon of the Indianapolis Coffin Company, bearing two caskets. "In the midst of life we are in death," even though both be political.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

The Gist of the Situation. 'Wouldn't you drop a friend who hadn't writ

en to you for months and months?" "No; I'd try to understand that he had dropped

Belated Activity.

"Gibbs doesn't seem to have much political en "Oh, yes he has; but he's saving it to tell after the election how things ought to have been

A Danger to Shun. "Did that girl give any reason for refusing you?"

"Yes; she said I looked too much like a man who was bent on having his own way about everything." A Business Error.

"Never brag about your prosperity." "Why?"

"I did so, and a lot of my best customers dropped off to patronize that poorer dealer in the

The Giddy Intellectual Whirl. "Penelope Jopps is an active club member, 'Active? I think so. She has already this

A Partisan Verdict. "I question that; however, he can put it down hat the people are not going to make him what

he wants to be." Sternberg Converted.

Well, our anti-canteen friends, who think the American army is going to the demnition bowwows, will have to stop quoting their claims. He formally announces that he has changed his mind and is now with

Bryan Misrepresented. Kansas City Journal. The statement that Mr. Bryan believes every word he utters is a gross misrepretation. Mr. Bryan is not an idiot.

than the theoretical view of the subject.

UNCHANGED SINCE THE DAYS OF SAILING SHIPS.

American Navy Less Conservative Than British-Practices Retained Only When of Intrinsic Value.

Modern naval architecture and the adoption of new methods for the regulation of ships and men have not obliterated old usages and customs in the British navy, and, according to the opinion of a writer in the London Mail, "there will be a big shaking up of dry bones in our navy when the next great sea war happens. Not that there is any inefficiency, lack of smartness or unreadiness to be feared. But until you have lived in one of her Majesty's ships you can form no idea of what a conservative institution the British navy is. 'As it ever was it ever shall be' seems to be the cardinal point of faith, while Nelson and precedent are things to be sworn by "Though sail power and three deckers are gone, the impress of Nelson upon naval routine is almost as distinct as ever. The system of issuing rations to the crews in much the same now as it was at Trafalgar; imperfect, wretchedly unsatisfactory in nearly every way to modern ideas, yet according to precedent, and, therefore, the Admiralty have but just taken steps to improve it. Capturing ships by means of boarding parties has disappeared from the probabilities of naval warfare, yet in the British navy boarding parties are still trained. Not, mind you, because they are expected to be of much use, but because 'Nelson did it.' "Evening quarters is another Nelson

survival, but not a mere absurdity, like those above mentioned. It was, instituted by the great admiral in order to assure properly filled. It still remains only a muster of the men held to ascertain leaders of their people not only would scorn cation with the Peking court, his salary forecastle, quarterdeck and marines are | tical authority, but they go a step further 'all correct.' The names of divisions are; and deprecate all alignment of Jews on disanother survival, for foretop and maintop disappeared when steam replaced sail sermon was called forth by criticism of

"A curious fact, not generally known, is that the black silk handkerchief which Jack knots around his throat was first worn as mountning for Nelson, and has ever since been retained. The three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. Thus the Nelson legend affects not only Jack's work, but his food and clothing as well. The broad blue collar itself is older than the great admiral. It was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and

A USELESS SURVIVAL.

"At 9 o'clock each night the sentry in every ship in harbor fires off his rifle. For the origin of this custom we have to look back to the day of flintlocks. Then, in order to test the priming and see that his weapon was in usable condition, the sentry had to fire it off each night. There is no necessity for such a test with modern rifles; but the 9 o'clock firing is religiously carried out. When our fleet was composed entirely of sailing ships a captain or an admiral was always hoisted out of his boat into his ship, and a boatswain's mate stood by on deck with his pipe to give the men the correct time for pulling on the rope. Admirals and captains now walk up ladders when entering their ships, but there is always a boatswain's mate standing at the top to pipe them aboard. Every time an officer or man climbs to the quarterdeck he salutes. The origin of this usage dates back a long way. When England was a on the quarterdeck of all ships. Every time any of the crew approached this holy symbol they crossed themselves. Out of that has grown the custom of saluting the quarterdeck.

"The cry of 'Heave out, heave out, show a leg or a purser's stocking!" which the bo'suns' mates shout along the deck when rousing the crew of a morning, is a heritage from that period of our naval history when women were carried in our men-of-

"Nelson instituted what is known as mustering by the open list. It was a necessary practice in his time; it is absolutely unnecessary now, yet it is carried out regularly one Sunday in every month. The captain and officers asssemble near a table with a number of books upon it, the men being ranged round. Suddenly a call for 'John Jones' is heard. Jones at once takes two steps, which brings him into the center of a little circle chalked on the deck in front of the captain. Raising his hand he salutes sailor fashion, then takes off his cap, looks the captain straight in the eye, and says No. 481, sir; leading seaman. trained man, seaman gunner, torpedo man, three badges,' or details whatever other accomplishment he may possess. In short, Jones has to tell the captain what is his number on the ship's books, what his rating is, and how many badges he pos-sesses. The captain could get this informa-tion much more quickly from his clerk if By not attending the convention Mr. ously carried out. Indeed, the regulations enforce it. What is more, the number of steps a man must take, the manner which he should lift his cap, the fact that he must step correctly into the center of the circle, and 'look the captain straight in the eye'-in short, all the clockwork motions suitable to the occasion-are care-

fully drilled into him." LESS CONSERVATISM HERE. An officer in the United States navy said to a Tribune reporter that while there was no individual impress on the customs now in vogue in the United States navy, there were some things that had not changed. and that probably would remain as they are and as they were in the early days of the navy, when the present class of ves-

"The chances for boarding," he said, "are few nowadays, but boarding drill and drill for repelling boarders must be maintained. But while nets and spikes, cutlasses and ropes were conspicuous in these drills years ago, rapid-fire guns now play the most important part. Evening muster is still held, and this ceremony will be maintained as long as commanding officers wish to keep informed as to their crews. The 'sail terms' have all disappeared, and the ships are now divided into certain 'divisions' and 'posts.' It may be that the quarterdeck salute had its origin, as far as the English navy is concerned, with the cross, but in this country, where we still salute the quarterdeck, the salute is intended for the flag and for the officer. The sailor salutes instinctively when he reaches the quarterdeck, and the officer returns the salute. When the man sees no officer he salutes just the same, because the place demands his respect, and it will make little difference what changes are made in the construction of a ship, that custom will re-

PERSONAL MUSTER.

"The personal muster is also a survival month resigned from three clubs and started of old customs in the United States navy, but it is considered necessary. It insures correct rating for the crew, and it gives the officers an opportunity to become acquainted with the men. There is no chalk circle for our men, but once a month the men are compelled to appear on deck, and, when the clerk calls their names, to step from the ranks and give their rating. On my ship the ceremony is simple. In response to the calling of 'John Smith' a man steps forth, says, 'first-class fireman, sir,' salutes and falls in line and files past. On some ships the commanding officers have the men appear in groups-firemen, engineers, first-class seamen, etc., each by themselves. But the personal muster is not unnecessary, for although the books show the names they do not give the man's features, and he may be rated wrongly on all others who take the practical rather 'Piping the sides' is also an old custom

which is still in vogue, despite the fact that officers go aboard and leave ship by a stair-When a guard of marines receives an officer the piping is dispensed with, but when there are no marines to give the of next year's tour.

boarding or departing officer the proper The destination of the German expedition salute, the boatswain's mate, attended by is to be the land south of the Indian eccan,

roung seamen with landing ropes, do the onors, and then the 'sides are piped' as | in the days of yore. The regulations prescribe that there shall be eight boys for an officer who is entitled to a fifteen-gun salute, six boys for an officer entitled to

eleven guns, four boys for a captain and two boys for lesser officers. In the United States navy the old practice of senior officers entering boats last still prevails, and young officers run to get ahead of their seniors. The master-atarms is still called "Jimmy Legs," and the man who assists the paymaster in handling the supplies in the hold is known unofficially as "Jack of the Dust." Many years ago the smoke pipe in the galley was named "Charlie Noble," and when a little powder was put in the pipe to blow the soot out, the sailors would refer to the ceremony as "killing Charlie Noble." kitchen on board a modern battleship does not resemble the old-time galley, but the smoke pipe is still known as "Charlie

THE JEW IN POLITICS.

In America He Is a Patriot, Whatever He May Be Elsewhere.

Boston Transcript.

Renan in one of his smart but shallow phrases said that "a Jew will never be a citizen; he will simply live in the cities of others." This implies, of course, that a Jew never is a patriot. And this in substance is one of the indictments brought against the race by the anti-Semities of

In the United States this shallow and narrow verdict has never met with approval either by the elite or the multitude. and as a consequence with us the Jews are least tempted to act in ways that to the superficial observer in Europe seem to justify the charge. Indeed, the political and religious freedom which the Jew has enjoyed in this country from the first has so affected him that his character has undergone radical transformation. Never, for instance, was there a man who held more strongly to the conception of a union between church and state than the Jew who lived under the old theocracy. Yet to-day he disbelieves in it on principle, and nowhere more so than in the United States. where the separation is a fundamental principle of government.

These observations are prompted by the sermon of Rabbi Fleischer, of this city, to his coreligionists, last week, on New Year's day, supplementing, as they do, the remarks of a similar tenor recently made in Chicago by Rabbi Emil Hirsch. These | stance, could not get into direct communitinctively political grounds. Rabbi Hirsch's himself for not supporting the candidacy of the Democratic candidate for Governor

of Illinois, who is a Jew, and Rabb Fleischer's sermon was called forth by the multiplication in the present campaign of Hebrew Democratic and Republican clubs. Rabbi Hirsch says that he and all other Jews should vote as Americans, not as Jews: that Judaism is a religion, pure and simple; and that he will not cast his vote for a man simply because he is a Jew, nor will he cease rebuking from the pulpit those Jews who differ from him on this matter. Rabbi Fleischer holds that "no body of men in America, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jew, dare make their religlous affiliation the basis for political organization," and "that there can be no such thing as a 'Jewish vote' any more than there can be a blonde or a brunette

Of course, it is to be remembered that Rabbi Hirsch and Rabbi Fleischer are of that wing of their coreligionists most affected by the individualism of the age and least racial in convictions, and their views may be more American than those of a rabbi just landed from Russia. But to a degree they are typical, and as such, comforting.

At a time when some in the Roman Catholic Church are calling for the creation of a federation of Catholic voters to secure church ends by concerted political influence, it is refreshing to hear the Jew, persecuted and vilified in Europe, saying that his liberty in this country has expelled from his mind all thought of confounding his duties as a religionists with those as a citizen.

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Roman Catholic country a crucifix stood | Expansion of Business Will Make Interest Rates Higher.

> New York Financier. New York bank officers, as a rule, regard higher money rates as inevitable. They assume, to begin with, that Bryan will be defeated, and that after election the sudden expansion in business will call for larger loans in every direction. They point out also that business is excellent the country over, and merchants are using more money than usual. This tends to absorb the available supply, but above that the German loan has to be paid for and part of the English loan is still unpaid. This will probably not necessitate a drain on the actual cash in banks, but it will counteract any extra large credit balances that may accrue over the next month or two. The high price

of cotton is having the effect of increasing money shipments to the South, the extra amount thus diverted being estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. The balances of Southern banks in New York are said to be smaller now than the average at this season and the banks are also borrowing heavily. This is not an adverse feature-on the contrary, it goes to show that the South will have more money of its own when the he wanted it. But mustering by open list cotton crop is harvested than at any preis a naval usage no one professes there is any utility in—and therefore it is punctilind the South's prosperity will be reflected in enhanced trade, irrespective of section. The immediate demands for funds, however, will have the effect of tightening money both in New York and elsewhere That this assumption is generally held is shown in the action of quite a number of large banks which are putting the proceeds of matured time loans into call funds, pending the advance which they expect in time money soon. While higher money

> rates are anticipated, the banks are free to say that they do not look for what is usually termed a stringency. They expect to protect their customers, and will do so. It is regarded as significant that despite the expansion in money in circulation during the past year, and the constant addition to the stock of gold through domestic mine products, that there is no surplus money in the country to-day. National bank note circulation is nearly \$80,000,000 greater than a year ago, and the gold production of the United States is at least \$5,000,000 month. This would indicate a gain of \$140,000,000 in twelve months, and deducting exports of specie and that required for the arts, the net increase must have been

heavy. Yet there is every prospect of 6 per cent, money over the latter part of the This is one side of the question, but a review of the outlook would be incomplete without reference to the steadily falling rates of exchange, in the face of a situation that seems to call for an opposite move. Last year gold was imported with exchange only a fraction above that now ruling, but call money at that time was much higher, and the demand greater. It is also not to be overlooked that cotton bills will be coming on the market soon in amounts exceeding all previous years, and this means an added supply of money here, or credits, at least, abroad. With gold imports the maximum rise in funds otherwise possible in New York will be diminished but even counting Australian and other consignments, an advance does not seem

cut of the question. A RACE FOR THE SOUTH POLE

New York Journal.

Germany, England and Scotland to Send Rival Expeditions.

Even the South pole will shortly be hag-

gled over by the powers. The German and British governments have decided to each send an expedition to the South pole next year. The leader of the German expedition Professor V. Drygalski and Sir John Murray, believe that conjoined efforts would be advantageous and that it would be well for the British department to have two vessels. It was hoped that the Scotch geographers would offer to furnish this second ship, but unfortunately they prefer conducting an individual polar expedition. The cost of the Scotch expedition probably amount to some \$175,000, one-third of which amount has already been subscribed. Wil-liam S. Bruce, who conducted the Antartic

Land. A third expedition probably will advance to Antartic regions south of the American continent. The Scotch expedition intends landing on Graham's Land, and will be built on the style of a Norwegian or Scotch whaler, will have a capacity of 500 tons, and will be able to make seven to eight knots. It will leave

on Aug. 1, 1901. Upon reaching Graham's Land five scientists, including Bruce, will remain in a block house containing ample provisions for the party for three years, while the ship will sail back to the Falkland islands. Bruce and his companions will prosecute scientific observations during the winter, and in the spring of 1902 will undertake a topographical expedition with sledges and dogs. In the summer of 1902 the ship will return and bring further provisions for two years, for if everything continues satisfactorily the station will be abandoned only in 1904. The party at Graham's Land will thus have means of subsistence for five years, so that in case of an accident to the ship which is to return for them they will be in no immediate danger of starvation

The ship meanwhile, which will have a scientist on board, will spend the winter 1901-1902 near South Georgia, the Sandwich islands and the other islands of this group to serve as a station for meteorological and

magnetic observations This is a comprehensive scheme. Eminent authorities have sanctioned it, and if it can be carried through successfully the result will be extremely gratifying. The success of the whole affair will naturally depend largely upon the more or less advantageous landing effected by the scientific party with a view to their sledge exeditions. On the other hand, once having landed, the safety of the scientific detachment will be virtually assured, for in case of the failure of a relief party to reach them it will not be a difficult task for them to reach the northern point of Graham's Land, which usually is within ready ac-

CHINESE MINISTERS' PAY.

Supplies Not Cut Off on Account of the China Troubles.

Washington Special in New York Post. A good deal of wonder has been expressed that the Chinese legations in Washington and eisewhere have been able to keep open doors during the radical upheaval which has been going on in China for several months. The assumption seems to be that because Minister Wu, for inand supplies must necessarily have been

cut off, or at least badly obstructed. There appears to be no good ground for such an inference. In spite of the riotous outbreaks in various parts of the empire. everything indicates that the routine administrative machinery has been running without interruption. It is understood that the collection of taxes has been rendered difficult at times, by the disturbed social conditions, and that the revenues have been omewhat reduced in consequence; but there is nothing to show that this reduction has materially affected the resources of the imperial foreign service. When the crisis came at Peking, considerable alarm was felt here among the retail tradesmen who had been supplying the Chinese legation with goods on credit, and at least one firm hurriedly made up its statement of account to date, and sent it in by messenger. Not a little chagrin was felt in that establishment when the customary check came back as promptly as ever. What alarmed the shopkeepers was the unhappy experience which some of them had had when the revolution broke out in Korea, The Korean legation was then rendered practically helpless for a time, and nobody can tell what would have happened if the apanese minister had not come in a friendly way to its aid.

One of the things which caused some trepidation here in the present instance was the discovery that the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg had given up his expensive quarters and taken a smaller and much cheaper house. This was explained by the fact that the minister's term of service at St. Petersburg was approaching its close, that the existing lease of his expensive premises had run out, and that, not knowing what the tastes and preferences of his successor would be, he did not feel like renewing it in the brief interval remaining of his own stay.

Another Democratic Lie. Hanover College Journal. In the Indianapolis Sentinel of Sunday,

Sept. 16, was published, with startling headlines, a story that the poll of students had been taken as to voting at the coming presidential election; and that the president of the college, because the poll was not in favor of his candidate, had issued orders that forbade students to go home to vote, but with intimations that voters of his party would be quietly favored. This story from beginning to end is a

pure fabrication. No part of it occurred, and nothing that by any possibility could be tortured into such a meaning. It may be that it was meant to be a hoax, to catch an unwary editor; or, it may have been a malicious invention of ex-students or others, to "get even" with college authorities. In any case, it is calculated to harm them, In no way in public or private do the authorities attempt in the slightest degree to interfere with the political preferences of students. Probably not a member of the faculty could tell how as many as three of them intend to vote. All young men who are of voting age are always allowed to go home to vote in important elections. The public is warned against all falsehoods

Not a New Thing.

such as this silly and hurtful story.

Philadelphia Times. And now it seems that the chewing gum habit isn't so very modern after all. A correspondent of the Popular Science Monthly calls attention to the following passages in a letter written by Columbus shortly after his discovery of America: 'Finally, that I may compress in a few words the brief account of our departure and quick return and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold as can be supplied as they will need; indeed, as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chlos), also as much of aloeswood and as many slaves for the navy as their Majesties will wish to demand." date of this letter is March 14, 1493, over 400 years ago, and it is very evident, from the inclusion of chewing gum in this list of products obtainable in the new country,

Pettigrew Buys a Paper.

alent in Spain in 1492.

that Columbus considered it an item of con-

iderable importance; so we may fairly as-

sume that the chewing gum habit was prev-

Iroquois (S. D.) Chief. The editor of the Beacon Light at Yankton was making it so warm for some of his own party that Senator Pettigrew had to dig up some of his campaign funds and buy the paper. It will now be edited by a former tombstone dealer and support the full Pop ticket-a very appropriate arrangement

Bores in Kansas.

Atchison Globe. When a joke is sprung on an Atchison person, and he fails to see it, he is called 'Mrs. Blank." Mrs. Blank is an Atchison woman who never sees a joke. Bores who like to tell jokes are steered up against Mrs. Blank in Atchison, in order that they may become discouraged good and early.

Saved, After All.

Atlanta Constitution. "He was in the Legislature two years." reads a notice of a deceased citizen, "came within an ace of going to Congress, held a government office five years, and finally died a Christian."

Indiana Editors, Too. Kansas City Star.

The habit of the Kansas newspapers of

speaking of women as "grandma" who are not more than fifty or sixty years old, is a subject for regulation by the lawmaking

Hanna's Alarm.

Kansas City Journal.

Of course, Mr. Hanna is alarmed. What means has he of knowing how many more States George Fred Williams is going to give to Bryan?